

# THE COIN COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL

Vol. 8, No. 3

March, 1941

IDES OF MARCH

PARAGUAY & URUGUAY

EARLY AMERICAN MEDAL

HONG KONG DOLLAR

SPANISH-AMERICAN SILVER

CONDER TOKENS

TRANSPORTATION NOTES

PUBLISHED BY  
WAYTE RAYMOND, Inc.

630 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

U. S. A.

# WAYTE RAYMOND, INC.

630 FIFTH AVENUE

NEW YORK

## UNITED STATES GOLD COINS

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1874 Very fine .....	2.50
1878 Brilliant proof .....	22.50
1882 Brilliant proof .....	7.50
1883 Brilliant proof .....	7.50
1883 Uncirculated .....	5.00
1884 Uncirculated .....	5.00
1885 Uncirculated .....	5.00
1885 Brilliant proof .....	7.50
1886 Brilliant proof .....	7.50
1886 Uncirculated .....	5.00
1887 Brilliant proof .....	7.50
1888 Brilliant proof .....	7.50
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1866 S Without motto. Fine.....	12.50
1866 S With motto. Fine .....	12.50
1867 Proof, slightly impaired.....	25.00
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1883 Proof .....	22.50
1894 Proof .....	22.50
1901 Proof .....	20.00
1906 Proof .....	17.50

Any of the above coins will be sent upon receipt of price  
or may be had on approval by regular customers.



# THE COIN COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL

FOUNDED BY JOHN W. SCOTT IN 1875

Published Monthly by WAYTE RAYMOND, INC.

630 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

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**Subscription Price, \$1.00 per Year in U.S.A. & Canada (\$2.00 Foreign)**

All subscriptions begin with the issue current when subscription is received, provided we have copies on hand. If current issue is exhausted subscription will start with the next number. Back copies or single copies will be supplied, if possible.

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Vol. 8, No. 3

New York, March, 1941

Whole No. 71

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The French government in Vichy has recently issued a new five franc piece in base metal with the portrait of Marshal Petain. So far we have not been able to secure specimens.

Sweden has discontinued the 25 ore piece in silver and is once more coining the nickel bronze coin as issued in 1921. Mr. Alf Grobe, director of the Stockholm mint asserts this coinage is necessary to preserve Sweden's store of silver.

A gold medal bearing his likeness was presented on January 23rd to Albert A. Grinnell at a banquet in the Detroit-Leland Hotel celebrating the four-hundredth meeting of the Detroit Coin Club. The medal, awarded for "advancement of Numismatic science" was designed by August Frank, Philadelphia sculptor. Mr. Grinnell is considered an outstanding national authority on paper money.

Mr. David Bingham of Westfield, N. J. sends us the announcement of the formation of the "Junior Numismatist" a society for young collectors between 12 and 18 years of age. Further particulars will be found elsewhere in the Journal.

Several specimens have appeared in this country of a gold 500 piastre piece of Egypt with bust of King Faruk. The type is the same as his other coins.

As an example of present day collecting Mr. Stuart Mosher writes as follows:— . . . Well over fifty percent of the advertising appearing in the Numismatist and Scrapbook during 1940 offered coins picked from circulation. Just ordinary pieces usually in "good" condition. Of thirty pages of ads in the Scrapbook one month, twenty-one pages were devoted entirely to recent coins in worn condition. Rare coins were advertised seldom and in some instances the same coin was offered repeatedly."

"Early American Medals" is the title of a new series beginning in this Journal. The series will describe and illustrate all the early medals actually struck in this country or having definite references to events here.

Collectors are urged to send us any unpublished dates of Spanish-American silver coins so that we may make our record as complete as possible.







COINS OF SOUTH AMERICA

PARAGUAY

1	Peso 1888, 89. Lion and Liberty pole. R Star in wreath	9	5 Centavos 1908. Star in wreath. R Value
Copper		10	10 Centavos 1908. Similar
2	1/12 Real 1845. Lion. R Fraction	11	20 Centavos 1908. Similar
3	1 Centesimo 1870. Star in wreath. R Value	12	50 Centavos 1925. Similar
4	2 Centesimos 1870. Similar	13	1 Peso 1925. Similar
5	4 Centesimos 1870. Similar	14	2 Pesos 1925. Similar
		15	5 Pesos 1939. Similar
		16	10 Pesos 1939. Similar

Copper-Nickel

6	5 Centavos 1903. Lion. R Value
7	10 Centavos 1903. Similar
8	20 Centavos 1903. Similar

Aluminum

17	50 Centavos 1938. Similar
18	1 Peso 1938. Similar
19	2 Pesos 1938. Similar

URUGUAY

1	Peso 1844. City of Montevideo. Arms. R Value	14	20 Centavos 1857. Similar
2	10 Centesimos 1877, 93. Arms. R Value	15	40 Centavos 1857. Similar
3	20 Centesimos 1877, 93. Similar	16	1 Centesimo 1869. Similar. Paris (A) or Rochelle (H) mints
4	50 Centesimos 1877, 93. Similar	17	2 Centesimos 1869. Similar
5	Peso 1877, 93. Similar	18	4 Centesimos 1869. Similar
6	20 Centesimos 1920. Bust of Artigas. R Arms		
7	50 Centesimos 1916-18. Similar		
8	Peso 1916-18. Similar	19	1 Centesimo 1901-36. Sun. R Value
9	20 Centesimos 1930. Female std. Centenario de 1830. R Five bar- ley ears	20	2 Centesimos 1901-36. Similar
		21	5 Centesimos 1901-36. Similar

Copper

10	5 Centesimos 1840-55. Sun. R Value
11	20 Centesimos 1840-55. Similar
12	40 Centesimos 1844. Similar All of the three preceding from rather crude dies
13	5 Centesimos 1857. Similar. Finer dies. Lyon mint (D)

Aluminum-Bronze

22	10 Centesimos 1930. Liberty head. R Jaguar. Centenario de 1830
23	10 Centesimos 1936. Similar but size reduced and without "Centenario etc."
Nos. 9 and 22 commemorate the centennial of independence	

## Spanish American Silver Coins



Since the publication of our book on Spanish American gold coins in 1936, a book based on the collection formed for Col. E. H. R. Green, we have had many requests for a similar list on silver coins. The editor has hesitated to publish such a tabulation but finally has been won over to the idea. The dates listed have been obtained from the editor's personal collection and the information contained in Medina's "Las Monedas Coloniales Hispano-Americanas" and the splendid list by Samuel Smith, Jr. published in the American Journal of Numismatics Vol. XXIX (1895).

It is not possible to go into the early crude coinage without a considerable amount of study but there are six definite types which were used in nearly all the mints which can be taken up at this time. For the convenience of collectors we have made a plate showing these varieties giving each one a number. During the reign of Ferdinand VII Mexico, Lima and Santiago also used a purely local type. Such types will be illustrated as we come to the coins of these mints. The tiny quartilla or quarter real was struck in all mints intermittently. The type showing lion and castle is very interesting.

G U A T E M A L A

Mintmark—G, NG

The Captain-Generalcy of Guatemala which included most of Central America was conquered by various Spanish adventurers early in the sixteenth century. First discovered by Columbus in 1502 the part now known as Costa Rica was captured by Pedro Arias de Avila after 1513 and the northern part of Guatemala proper was subjected by Petro de Alvarado between 1522 and 1524.

The city of Guatemala has had many vicissitudes, first founded by Alvarado in 1527 at the foot of the Volcano of Agua it was overwhelmed by a flood from the crater in 1541. The following year the city was rebuilt but was destroyed by an earthquake in 1773. It was rebuilt, but a few years later the inhabitants founded a new city 27 miles to the northeast which they called Nueva Guatemala and renamed the old city simply Antigua. The new city became the seat of government in 1779. During or following the year 1776 the mint was transferred from the old city to the new as can be seen by the mint mark which was a G from the beginning through 1776 and N.G. (Nueva Guatemala) starting with 1777 and continuing to the end.

The mint was established in 1733 and coinage began in that year or early in the year following. The first gold was of Philip V and was similar to the cob pieces of the Mexican mint but with the mint mark G at the left of the shield. The silver followed the two world between columns type introduced into Mexico in 1732. These coins are easily distinguished from the other mints as they are the only ones of this type struck on irregular planchets. It was not until after 1753 that round planchets were used.

Coins of Ferdinand VI

Pillar type [ I ]

8 Reales	4 Reales	2 Reales	1 Real
1754	1754		
1755			
1756	1756		1756
	1757	1757	
1759	1759		1759
	1760		

Coins of Charles III

Pillar type [ I ]

8 Reales	4 Reales	2 Reales	1 Real	1/2 Real
				1761
1762		1762	1762	
1763		1763		1763
	1766			
1768				
	1769	1769		
	1770			
	1771			



Bust type [2]. After 1776 mint mark NG

8 Reales	4 Reales	2 Reales	1 Real	1/2 Real
	1772	1772	1772	1772
1773	1773	1773	1773	
		1776		
	1777			
1779	1779			
		1783		
	1785		1785	
				1786
			1787	1787

Coins of Charles IV

Bust of Charles III [3]. Carol IV

8 Reales	4 Reales	2 Reales	1 Real	1/2 Real
1789	1789	1789		
			1790	1790

Bust of Charles IV [4]. Carol IIII

8 Reales	4 Reales	2 Reales	1 Real	1/2 Real	1/4 Real
		1790			
1791	1791	1791			
		1792			
		1793			
1794	1794	1794		1794	
1795		1795			
1796		1796	1796		1796
1797	1797	1797			
		1798			1798
	1799	1799	1799		1799
	1800	1800			
1801	1801	1801	1801		1801
1802	1802			1802	
1803			1803		
1804		1804	1804	1804	
1805		1805			
1806	1806		1806		
	1807	1807	1807		
1808					



Coins of Ferdinand VII

Bust of Charles IV [5]

8 Reales	4 Reales	2 Reales	1 Real	1/2 Real	1/4 Real
1808			1808		
1809	1809	1809	1809	1809	1809
1810	1810	1810	1810	1810	1810

Draped bust of Ferdinand VII [6]

	1811		1811		
			1812	1812	
	1813				
1814	1814		1814		
1815	1815	1815	1815		
1816	1816		1816	1816	
1817	1817	1817	1817	1817	
1818	1818	1818	1818	1818	
1819			1819	1819	1819
1820		1820	1820	1820	1820
1821	1821	1821	1821	1821	1821

The Junior Numismatist Holds Its First Meeting

The Junior Numismatist held its first meeting last January 25 at 46 Cedar Street, New York. During the meeting rules were drawn up on membership. The age limit of twelve to eighteen years was passed unanimously, and a standard for new members was also voted on.

A rule was written in stating that when a member reaches the age limit of eighteen years he may become an associate member with all privileges except voting and holding office.

It was decided that meetings should be held monthly on Saturday afternoons. Ninety Six Wall Street, New York, was

chosen the place of meeting until further notice.

If you are a real Numismatist and are in accord with the following rules you may send in all applications for membership in The Junior Numismatist.

- A. You must be between the age of 12 and 18 years.
- B. You must have collected or studied coins for over half a year.

Send all applications to the Junior Numismatist, c/o Dick Barrett, 117-38 Park Lane South, Kew Gardens, L. I., or David Bingham, South Euclid Ave., Westfield, N. J.







# Sightseeing in the British Isles

## VIA CONDER TOKENS

By H. R. STEPHENS

Chester, the county town, was probably founded early in the 1st century, about A.D. 48. It is the only English city still possessing its ancient walls in perfect condition. Our stay in Chester was taken up with the inspection of the walls and Chester Castle, a very ancient structure (No. 183). Journeying through Cheshire our attention is called to Beeston castle (No. 184) but as these ruins are situated in an isolated position it is decided not to visit them.

Crossing the River Mersey we enter Lancashire wherein is located the great City of Liverpool. Lancaster as a county is first mentioned in 1169. Liverpool, located on the right bank of the estuary of the Mersey, came into prominence as a port of communication through the silting up of the River Dee, so obstructing navigation as to close the ancient port of Chester. This City (Liverpool) through the process of rehabilitation has practically eliminated all of the ancient landmarks. We however visit the Blue Coat school established in 1708 for orphans and fatherless children born in the borough. At one time the entire city belonged to John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster (No. 185) who bequeathed it to Henry VI. It is also interesting to note that at this particular period (1787-1790) five-sixths of the entire African slave trade centered in the City of Liverpool.

Leaving Liverpool our guide book calls for back-tracking through the northern portion of Cheshire into Derbyshire. Although this county has several fine ancient ruins within its borders, none were commemorated in the tokens issued. Only one town—Buxton—issued a token and then only one distinct design. It is shown as (No. 186-187).

Hurrying eastward through Derbyshire we cross Nottinghamshire and the

southern portion of Lincolnshire and enter Norfolk. Norwich the principal city of this shire dates from the period 924-940 and was originally a walled city, the length of the walls being 4 miles and containing many towers and 12 gate-houses. Slight fragments of this wall can still be seen. These ruins, together with the castle of Norwich (No. 188) are the principal places of interest included in our tour of the city. Many tokens were issued from Norfolk, some of which are shown in (No. 189 to No. 201).

From Norwich it is but a very short journey before we cross into the county of Suffolk in the vicinity of the town of Bungay. This place, situated in the northeasterly section of Suffolk has within its bounds the massive ruins of a castle dating from 1281 (No. 202). This structure was formerly the stronghold of the powerful family of Bigod, Norman followers of the Conqueror. Both this castle and the Benedictine nunnery, founded in 1160, are the objects of deep interest to us. It is decided after thoroughly examining these relics to journey to Bury St. Edmunds, a town located to the southwest of Bungay, where are located the remains of the great Benedictine abbey (No. 203) dating from 1020. This widespread ruin is located on and completely conceals a much older monastery founded in 633 by Sigebert, king of the East Angles. King Edmund is buried at this point, and it is from the reputed miracles performed at the shrine of the martyr king that the town became called St. Edmund's Bury, being changed at a later date to its present name. One of the more striking of the tokens of this series is attributed to this town (No. 204-205) and shows a very fine bust of the Marquis Cornwallis of Revolutionary War fame.

# EARLY AMERICAN MEDALS



## AN OLD INDIAN MEDAL

*From the American Journal of Numismatics, Vol. XII pg. 48.*

In the memoirs of the life of Anthony Benezet, by Robert Vaux, published in Philadelphia in 1817, page 79, occurs the following account of an old Indian Medal, with an engraving thereof:-

"In the year 1756, a Society was formed in Philadelphia, entitled 'The Friendly Association for Regaining and Preserving Peace with the Indians by Pacific Means'. In 1757, besides other proofs of its regard for the Indians, and in order that they might be possessed of an object which would frequently remind them of the intentions of their friends, the association had a Medal designed and struck bearing an appropriate device and motto, which was distributed among them." The following letter will authenticate the genuine origin of the die, from an impression of which the engraving is taken:

Philadelphia, Sixth Month, 12th, 1813.

"The impressions which I respectfully offer for thy acceptance, are from dies that have long been in possession of my predecessor and myself; at the early time they were engraved, coining presses

were unknown in this country. They were, therefore, cut on punches fixed in a socket, and struck with a sledge hammer. The Indian medal of 1757 was struck at the expense of a Society (chiefly composed of Friends) formed in Philadelphia, for the express purpose of promoting peace with the Indian tribes. The appropriate inscription on the reverse is truly characteristic, and will serve to convey to posterity a just idea of the men of influence in those days. I remember well the striking of the Indian medal by my father;\* it was executed in silver, and presented to the Indians by the Society. Although this Medal may at present be thought of little value, I have no doubt in a future day it will be considered as interesting, not only from the occasion for which it was struck, but as it may serve to show the progress of the arts in our country.

Thy friend,  
JOSEPH RICHARDSON"

"To Thomas Wistar".

In relation to the Medal, Mr. Vaux, in a discourse delivered before the Historical Society of Pennsylvania,



says:—"Among other means of testifying its regard for the Indians, and that they should possess a memorial which might frequently remind them of the sincere and cordial disposition of its members, the association had a medal struck, with a device representing an Indian and a European seated at a Council fire, the latter pointing with the Calumet, a pipe of peace, towards the sun, near the zenith; the whole design being encircled with this beautiful sentiment, 'LET US LOOK TO THE MOST HIGH, WHO BLESSED OUR FATHERS WITH PEACE'\*\*. The execution of this medal was the first attempt in that department of the

fine arts in Pennsylvania. The dies, not highly finished, as may readily be supposed, were engraved by Edward Duffield, of Philadelphia, and cost fifteen pounds." The date, "1757", appears below the design.

\*Joseph Richardson, the elder, was a member of the Friendly Association, and by profession a silversmith.

\*\*The obverse of the medal bears the head of George II, to the left, and the inscription, "Georgius. II. Dei. Gratia". Duffield, who cut the dies, also made those for the Kittaning Medal, which are now in the Philadelphia mint.

Domestic Coinage Executed, By Mints, During  
The Month of January, 1941.

Denomination	Philadelphia	San Francisco	Denver
SILVER			
Half dollars	\$503,251.50		\$275,000.00
Quarter dollars	396,125.75	\$97,000.00	
Dimes	779,050.30	673,000.00	119,100.00
MINOR			
Nickels—five-cent	475,425.00	511,250.00	
Bronze—one cent	531,625.00	28,700.00	74,000.00

AT PHILADELPHIA MINT

			Pieces
Dominican Republic	Bronze	1 Centavo	2,000,000
Netherlands East Indies	Silver	720 fine 25 Cent	2,448,000
"	"	10 "	3,000,000

AT SAN FRANCISCO MINT

Indo-China	Nickel	10-100 Piaster	2,790,000
"	"	20-100 "	150,000
			10,388,000

# Dollars In the Trade of the Far East

By G. W. HUSKER

## Rivals of the Mexican Peso

By the middle of the nineteenth century the Mexican peso was well on its way towards supplanting the Spanish milled dollar as the most favored coin in the trade of the Far East. The peso, or eight Reales piece, with eagle obverse and Liberty cap reverse, had first been minted in 1823 shortly after Mexico had won her independence from Spain. Within a few years the peso, as the natural successor to the dollar of the Spanish-Colonial regime, had begun to appear in the markets of the Orient. The peso did not immediately circulate on a parity with the old Carolus and Ferdinand dollars for those coins had acquired such great popularity in the East that they commanded a premium over the peso for a score or more of years after 1821 when their coinage ceased. Gradually, however, the peso was given legal tender status in the trading ports and commercial centers of the Pacific and in the last half of the century was the universally accepted coin in a vast area stretching from Manila to Manchuria and from Japan to Burma, forming a monetary link between widely different people like Japanese, Chinese, Malays, and Filipinos.

The peso had scarcely attained this position as the coin *par excellence* of Asiatic commerce when its domain was invaded by dollars introduced in turn by England, Japan, the United States, and France. National pride, currency reforms, and commercial convenience all had a part in urging these nations to attempt the displacement of the peso not only in their own Asiatic colonies but also in the treaty ports of China. Some of these dollars had careers attended with a considerable degree of

success altho none of them was entirely able to eliminate the peso as a factor in Far Eastern trade. The story of the rise and fall of these late nineteenth century trade dollars is not devoid of interest; hence we propose to relate some of the facts in their history.

## The Hong Kong Dollar of 1866

In 1864 the British decided to establish a local mint at Hong Kong and provide for the coinage of a silver dollar of a size and weight like the Mexican peso. Banking and commercial interests had recommended this step in the hope that the new dollar would drive the peso from the Crown Colony, eliminate the troublesome "chopped" currency, and eventually win a footing among the natives on the mainland. Coinage of the dollar was to be free and unlimited but not gratuitous, for the mint made a two per cent charge for seigniorage. The mint was opened in April 1866 but as its handsome new dollars were not the instantaneous success which had been predicted, the mint was closed and its machinery sold in June 1868. Various reasons have been advanced to account for the failure of the Hong Kong dollar to win quick recognition. The Chinese were prejudiced against it by the false rumor that "chopping" the Queen's coin would involve liability to criminal action. Of more consequence were the specifications of the dollar with respect to weight and fineness. These were not chosen wisely for they gave the peso a slight advantage 417.79 grains, 902.77 fine for the peso, against the dollar of 416 grains, 900 fine. This difference in silver content was of great importance to the



mercantile element in the community which for years had been accustomed to handling dollars by weight and not by count. Possibly the greatest obstacle which confronted the new coin was the distrustful attitude of the Chinese towards dollars of a new design. The Chinese had always been faddists in the matter of dollars and had viewed every dollar of unfamiliar stamp with suspicion. As a result of their marked preference for dollars of a certain design such favored coins frequently acquired an artificial value all out of proportion

Hong Kong dollars which still remained in circulation were accepted freely and without discount.

During the two years of the mint's existence it turned out a total of 2,108,054 dollars which answered to this description:

Obverse: VICTORIA QUEEN. Young bust of Queen Victoria facing left, wearing coronet; key border.

Reverse: In outer circle, ONE DOLLAR HONG KONG and date; within, in an ornamental frame, the



to their true intrinsic worth. In Shanghai as late as 1855 the dollar of Charles IV was rated at a thirty to forty per cent premium over the Mexican peso despite the fact that, in silver content, the peso was the equal if not the superior of the Carolus dollar. The mint authorities were not inclined to stand the expense of educating the Chinese with respect to the worth of the Hong Kong dollar, but had they persisted for a longer period of time undoubtedly their dollars would have risen to par with the peso. Only a few years after the mint closed those

Chinese characters *Hsiang Chiang I Yuan* (Hong Kong One Dollar): in center, the character *Shou* (Longevity) in seal form; the whole within a key border.

The dollars of regular issue bear the dates 1866, 1867, or 1868. Of these dates proofs were made with both plain and milled edges. In addition to the regular issue a number of pattern dollars were struck with types differing greatly from the accepted design. Some of these patterns are undated and others bear dates from 1863 on.



# The Ides of March

By G. W. HUSKER

Vivid personalities and tragic events in which they became enmeshed are brought to mind by this denarius of Marcus Brutus which commemorates the Ides of March in BC 44 when Julius Caesar was murdered. On the obverse of the coin is a likeness of Brutus who with Cassius headed the conspiracy against the life of Caesar. The reverse pictures a cap of Liberty, for it was in the name of Liberty that the deed was committed. Whether Brutus was a true patriot motivated by unselfish love of country or a political assassin acting for reasons of spite and personal gain, are matters which hardly can be discussed in this brief space. In BC 44 Rome was emerging from the status of a city-state with scattered dependencies to that of the central city of a world-wide empire. In this period of transition great political, social, and economic changes were taking place and bitter conflicts of interest were inevitable. The spirit of the times seemed to be such that these differences could be settled only by violence and not by any calm process of reason. Hence the bloody civil strife which was set in motion when Caesar was struck down in the Senate chamber. These denarii were minted in the East around the year BC 43 while Brutus was in Greece mustering his forces against the impending conflict with Anthony and Octavian. The striking agent was Lucius Platorius Cestianus who held a command under Brutus. The coins early attracted the attention of scholars and as long ago as the third century the historian, Dio Cassius, referred to the issue in this manner: "He (Brutus) struck coins on which were represented a pileus and two daggers to show by this device

and also by the inscription that he had in concert with Cassius given Liberty to his country." The coins rank among the rarities of the Roman series and always have been sought after and highly prized by collectors. Forgeries and counterfeits by the score have been manufactured to plague numismatists. These forgeries are frequently mentioned in numismatic literature and elaborate rules have been drawn up to guide the collector in distinguishing the true pieces from the false. So many of these fabrications have come to light that fifty years ago in his *DICTIONARY OF ROMAN COINS* Stevenson raised an interesting question with these words: "One is almost ready to ask whether there be any such thing as a genuine EID MAR of Marcus Brutus? so difficult is it to meet with one that embraces the triple requirements of being antique, unplated, and in good preservation."

A description of the coin follows:



**Marcus Junius Brutus**

OBV. Head of Brutus facing right, with slight beard; behind, L. PLAET. CEST; above and before, BRVT. IMP.

REV. Cap of Liberty between two daggers with points downwards; below, EID. MAR.



March, 1941

SCRIP ISSUED BY RAILROAD, CANAL AND BRIDGE COMPANIES  
AND OTHERS IN TRANSPORTATION SERVICE PRIOR TO 1900,  
SIMILAR TO BANK NOTES.

By D. C. WISMER

NEW YORK (Continued)			Port Jervis		
New York City			Erie R.R. Co.		
Dodd's Express			Denomination	Date	Valuation
50c	July 20, 1862				
Erie Railway Co.			Schenectady		
Mohawk Turnpike Co.			Troy		
Troy & Albany Stage Co.			Denomination	Date	Valuation
5c	Oct. 18, 1862	2.00	5c	Oct. 18, 1862	2.00
10c	Oct. 18, 1862	2.00	10c	Oct. 18, 1862	2.00
25c	Oct. 18, 1862	2.00	25c	Oct. 18, 1862	2.00
Utica			Whitehall		
Utica & Waterville Central Plank Road Co.			Northern Transportation Co.		
1c		3.00	\$1	Sept. 4, 1837	10.00
			\$1.50		
OHIO			Akron		
Portage Canal & Mfg. Co.			Cincinnati		
Cincinnati & Whitewater Canal Co.			Denomination	Date	Valuation
\$1	C., Horse—Nov. 1840	1.00	\$1	C., Canal View Dec., 1840	1.00
\$1	C., Canal View Dec., 1840	1.00	\$2	1841	1.00
\$2	1841	1.00	\$3	1840	1.00
\$3	1840	1.00	\$5	1840	2.00
\$5	1840	2.00	Detroit & St. Joseph R.R. Branch Bank		
Otisco			\$1	1840	
Hamilton & Skaneateles Turnpike Co.			Forsha Depot		
50c	Oct. 25, 1815	3.00	5c		
75c	Oct. 25, 1815	3.00	Mill Creek Bridge		
Owego			12½c	Mar. 1, 1817	
Owego & Ithaca Turnpike Co.			(To be continued)		
12½c	Sept. 30, 1816	3.00			
25c	June 1, 1816	3.00			
50c	June 1, 1816	3.00			
Plattsburgh					
Lake Champlain Steamboats					
25c	July 28, 1815	3.00			





NUMISMATIC RARITIES



# WAYTE RAYMOND, INC.

630 FIFTH AVENUE

NEW YORK

## PRIVATE GOLD AND TRIAL PIECES

C. Bechtler. 5 Dollars. Georgia Gold. 128 G. 22 CARATS. RUTHERF. Very fine .....	\$45.00
C. Bechtler. 5 Dollars. Carolina Gold. 140 G. 20 CARATS. RUTHERF. Ex. fine .....	45.00
C. Bechtler. 2½ Dollars. Georgia Gold. 64 G. 24 CARATS. Fine .....	35.00
Same. Extremely fine .....	50.00
C. Bechtler. North Carolina Gold. 2½ Dollars. 20 C. (75 G. omitted). Very fine and rare .....	200.00
Denver City Assay Office. 5 Dollars. View of Pike's Peak. Trial piece in copper. Very fine .....	50.00
Mormon 5 Dollars 1850. Clasped hands. Very fine but tiny circular clip from edge .....	35.00
Baldwin & Co. 5 Dollars 1850. Liberty head. Very fine .....	75.00
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Massachusetts & California Co. 5 Dollars 1849. Trial piece in copper. Ex. fine .....	60.00
Miner's Bank (1849). 10 Dollars. Trial piece struck in copper. Very fine .....	200.00
Moffat & Co. 5 Dollars 1849. Fine .....	15.00
Moffat & Co. 10 Dollars 1849. TEN. D. on reverse. Very fine and rare .....	125.00
Moffat & Co. 5 Dollars 1850. Very fine .....	15.00
Moffat & Co. 10 Dollars 1852. Very good .....	60.00
Wass, Molitor & Co. 10 Dollars 1852. Small head. Very good, only lower part of W.M. & Co. shows. Ex. rare .....	200.00

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